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lation of any Sunday paper in Indiana, Price five cents.

THE STATE LIBRARY.

The report of the State Librarian, Mrs. Lizzie Callis Scott, should receive careful attention from the coming Legislature. The document is rather a remarkable one, owing to its criticism of the work of the State-house Commissioners in fitting up the library rooms, but the strictures are apparently well deserved. Mrs. Scott has had a long experience as Librarian, and is certainly well informed as to the needs of the institution as it now According to her showing, which, for that matter, can be verified by any visitor to the library, not enough shelf-room for present requirements has been provided, to say nothing of accommodations for an increased number of books; while the fittings put in are of an old-fashioned, cumbrous sort and the arrangements inconvenient. Now, if this library is to exist at all it must be im and enlarged; to continue it its present fragmentary con be a reflection upon the intellegence of the community which not handsome quarters set apart for it will prevent. In fact, the elegance of the rooms only emphasizes the defects of the library. Two years ago the Journal urged the importance of building up this institution and the granting of an appropriation comewhat proportionate to its needs. Now that books have been removed to permanent quarters, this necessity is greater than before. The library should be one in fact as well as in name, and a credit to the State. Had adequate appropriations been made each year and proper care taken in the matter an institution might now exist equal to that in New York, which, from small beginnings, now contains nearly 140,000 volumes, and in its remodeled quarters in the Capitol is estimated to occupy an acre and a quarter of space. There is a fine foundation for an Indiana library worthy of the name, but it must be rapidly added to in order to place it on an equality with those of other States. It may be added in this connection that the New York authorities have recently been at great expense to enlarge the accommodations of their library, owing to shortsightedness which failed to provide for its growth in the original

POSTOFFICES AND NAMES. There are in the United States over 50,000 fourth-class postoffices, this being the classification of all offices where the annual compensation of the postmaster amounts to less than \$1,000. A large majority of the offices of this class are country offices, many of them mere cross-roads offices established for the convenience of a neighborhood. New offices are established at the rate of about 2,000 every year. This enormous list of offices embraces a great variety of names, and is a pretty severe draft on the ingenuity and originality of those applying for the office. The department exercises a general control in the matter of names, but never undertakes to dictate names, though it sometimes supplies them on request. It will not permit two offices of the same name in the same State, nor two sound ing very nearly alike. After the name of one office is once fixed it can only be changed by order of the department.

In a list of 50,000 postoffices there are many

odd and ridiculous names and a large number of harsh-sounding or commonplace ones. People seem to take very little pride or pains in selecting names. Many an infant postoffice. like many an infant child, has received a name at its birth which its friends would gladly be rid of in later years. A great many names are repeated many times in different States. All our Presidents, and many of our public men, have been honored in this way. There are thirty-seven Washingtons, besides several combinations of the name, as Wash ington Borough, Washington Center, Wash ington Heights, etc. Montana has Washington Gulch; New York, Washington Hollow, and Iowa Washington Prairie. There are twenty-five Jeffersons, besides several Jeffersonvilles, Jefferson Citys, etc. Adams was not so popular. There are thirtsen offices of that name, and the usual proportion of combi nations, as Adams Center, Adams Grove, Adamstown, Adamsville, etc. The terminations burgh, town and ville figure very numerously throughout the entire list. Jackson is a popplar name, there being thirty and a large of Jacksonports, Jacksonvilles and other combinations. Of later Presidents, Buchanan furnishes the name

Grant for fifteen, Garfield for twenty-three. Arthur for nineteen, and so on. There ar already seventeen Harrisons in as many dif ferent States, and no doubt the name will be further utilized during the next administration. The Harrisonburgs and Harrisonvilles are also numerous. There are thirteen Cleve lands, but most of them were named before the President of that name was elected. Ev ery Postmaster-general, every assistant Postmaster-general and every public man of any note from the foundation of the government has a number of postoffice namesakes. Al most every family name or Christian name in the English language is represented, almost every familiar object in nature, all the virtues, many abstract ideas and a great number of absurdities. Several letters of the Greek alphabet figure numerously in the list, as Alpha, Beta, Gamma, Delta, etc. Tippecanoe county, this State, has an office called B. Faith, Hope, Charity, Friendship, Trust and Love appear in the list. Indiana ha postoffices called Art, Bean Blossom, Bigfoot, Bird's-eye, Clabbertown, Desolation, Domestic, Don Juan, Hoosierville, How, Nickel-plate, Octagon, Peppertown, Potato Creek, Pucker Brush, Sweet Home and Wild Cat. And these are musical and appropriate compared with some of the names in other States. In short, it would be difficult to con ceive of any outlandish name that does not appear in the list, and if postoffices continue to multiply it will become a serious question what to call them.

THEOLOGY ON THE STAGE.

If anything were surprising in this day of

change, and progress, and lightning transformations, it would be the statement that Robert Elsmere is to be dramatized. Sciences and professions merge into one another until it is sometimes difficult to define the callings of those about us; but hitherto the stage and the pulpit have had nothing in commonthat is, if the latter is to be believed. For years the pulpit has inveighed against fiction as a thing leading to frivolity; and, behold, the writer thereof invades the sermonizers' own field, and all their hearers run after the theological novel and hold it up to the admiration of the world. The novel, however, is a minor evil compared to the stage as it has been pictured by the preacher, and now the stage is to become a teacher of religious creeds. For, of course, "Robert Elsmere" cannot be presented without his theology; with that eliminated, he would be a Hamlet without a soliloquy, or a father's ghost, or a misery. The theology, in fact, is the drama of the tale. Just how the intellectual struggles and the spiritual agonies, which constitute the chief feature of the book, are to be depicted on the stage is not made clear; the dramatist is yet to determine that, and it can be left in his hands. The point to be considered here is the threatened usurpation of the functions of the pulpit by forces hitherto regarded as antagonistic. It is not enough to say that the peculiar doctrine inculcated in "Robert Elsmere" is itself opposed to evangelical teachings, and is, therefore, in harmony with the alleged diabolical character of novel and drama in general. If a heterodox play proves a success, others of orthodox nature will speedily follow as candidates for popular favor. The "star" agnostic, whoever he may be, will be rivaled by the actors who can portray the charms of the Andover theology-as officially defined-most enticingly. Public preferences in the matter of doctrine will perhaps be determined by the relative ability of the actor who shall represent a soul in the throes of becoming a theological mugwump, and of him who appears in the role of "personal devil," or the hero of an "eternalpunishment" drama. There is no limit to the possibilities of this new form of dramatic art, but the most alarming feature of it is the prospective extinction of amusements which it

From being an intellectual pastime the reading of novels, at least of the sort recommended by the critics, has already become a formidable task and one not to be approached with the mental powers at less than full vigor. With moral philosophy and spiritual beliefs transferring themselves from this field to the stage another source of relaxation is gone; for though sermons and theology may be instructive they are surely not amusing. It is hardly possible that the most intellectual of beings can be kept constantly keyed up to lofty heights of contemplation even though religous dogmas be fired at him from every corner. Unless the pulpit itself comes to the rescue by transforming itself into a place of entertainment, some other resource must be sought. Perhaps it will consist in becoming "as little children" in more senses than one. and taking our religion and our pleasures from the fountain-head as simply and unquestioningly as they.

THE average yearly expenses of students of Yale College are said to be \$1,000. A New Haven correspondent of a New York paper accepts this statement as a fact, but, evidently thinking that its circulation will not inure to the benefit of the college, enumerates certain employments in which impecunious students may engage while there, which will aid them in eking out a living. Among the rest, that of serving as waiters is mentioned. Now, waiting at table is a very respectable occupation, and one of which no student working for an education need be ashamed, but it is one not very highly regarded among the class of young men who spend an average of \$1,000 a year, and many of them, of course, more. The studentwaiter loves his social position among these associates-a result that would not follow to anything like the same degree if all were limited in purse like himself, or allowed to expend but a moderate sum. Few young men have the strength of character to submit willingly to conditions which put them in so great contrast with their fellow-students, and, for this reason, those who must depend upon their own exertions in securing college education will prefer institutions where the average outlay is less extravagant, and to which they can approach in a nearer degree. If Yale wants to win poor young men, it must moderate this

THE New York Historical Society has had better luck than the Indiana Association. Both societies were founded by leading citizens who were interested in preserving the historical treasures of their respective States; but, while in Indiana this interest has flagged and the organization maintains its existence only through the efforts of half a dozen faithful | done away with entirely. This discontented

nized in the most practical way. A year or two when the accumulations of books and reasures of art and history had become so great as to suggest the need of placing them in suitable quarters, an unnamed friend of the society placed on deposit \$100,000, which was to be paid over as a gift when an additional sum of \$150,000 had been raised. To raise such an amount for a purpose which appealed so little to the popular taste was no small undertaking, but the enterprising men and women belonging to the association went about it, and have accomplished the task, and the entire \$250,000 is now in the hands of the treasurer. With this fund a building will be erected for the use of the society, and with its treasures made accessible to the citizens and its work better known public interest will increase and the institution become permanent and prosperous. The struggling Indiana society can only look on this prosperity with envy, and live in the hope that some public-spirited Hoosier will lend it a hand-with dollars in it-at an early day.

New York has a law, passed in July last, foridding the employment of convicts in profitable labor, except in the manufacture of articles for the charitable institutions and prisons of the State. The object of the law was to prevent convict labor from competing with free labor. But a short experience has proved that the law does not work very well. There are in the three State prisons of New York 3,000 convicts, 150 of whom, it is found, can manufacture all the goods that are needed annually by the prisons and charitable institutions, inasmuch as the latter, with more than 17,000 inmates, already make for themselves 60 per cent. of the articles they require. The result is not only a deficit, but an enforced idleness on the part of the convicts, which is wasteful and demoralizing. Besides, enforced idleness with solitary confinement is held to be cruel treatment, and prohibited by law. So far as competition with free labor is concerned, the experiment is not successful, for there is already complaint from those trades which formerly supplied the charitable institutions, and the deficit in the prison revenues, resulting from enforced idleness of the convicts, will compel an increased tax levy, which will fall at last on the tax-payer. Thus, the question how to utilize convict labor without competing with free labor is still an unsolved

It took forty-eight pounds of powder jammed well home to burst a big cast-steel gun, at Annapolis, the other day, but the work was effectually done. The gun was cast for the government at Pittsburg, rifled and bored at Washington, and tested at Annapolis. It was 193 inches in length, and was to be tested with thirty-eight pounds of powder on the first charge, and fortyeight pounds for ten consecutive shots following: It carried a 100-pound conical shot, which was to be fired into an earth bank 200 yards away. The first discharge was made with thirty-six pounds of powder, at the request of the m' as, "to warm up the gun," they said. It good this test, a pressure of eleven tons to the square inch. The second load contained fortyeight pounds of powder, the regulation charge. With a tremendous roar the second discharge came, startling auditors and spectators. It had done its work. The great gun lay dismantled, the platform and building over it shattered into fragments, and \$5,000 worth of damage done in a moment. The experiment is regarded as conclusive that Bessemer cast steel will not do for heavy ordnance.

AMERICANS are already regarded as the most pratorical people in the world, but if the "Bureau of Oratorical Information" is established at Washington, there is no telling what further progress we may make in that direction. This proposed bureau is a suggestion of the National Spell-binders'Association, itself a novel evolution of oratorical development. The Spell-binders are professional political speakers. No person knows better than they the importance of embodying some facts and information in a political speech. Anecdotes and personalities do very well for seasoning, but there must be some body to a speech, especially if one speech is expected to serve for a whole campaign. Hence, the proposed "Bureau of Oratorical Informaton," whose business it shall be to collect and have ready for use facts, statistics, and information relating to legislation and all public questions, so that any Spell-binder who is s member of the association in any part of the United States can either obtain immediate information upon any subject or be advised where he can get the same with the least trouble. If this idea is carried out it will probably give a great boom to political oratory, and cause a large increase in the number of Spell-binders.

THE report that Governor Gordon had recommended the Georgia Legislature to restore the appropriation of \$8,000 to Atlanta University is denied by the officers of that institution. In his message the Governor stated that the money could not be legally given to the university, and recommended that it be appropriated in succession to several schools controlled entirely by the colored race or for the establishment of a col ored normal school to be wholly under the control of the State. Atlanta University has five hundred students in all grades of study, with a large list of officers and teachers whose salaries must be paid from donations. Added to this is the cost of lighting, heating, repairing and other incidental expenses, involving a total outlay of \$50,000 for the current year. It has no funds to meet this debt, and makes an appeal to its friends in the North to assist in carrying out this important factor in the problem of Southern education. Contributions may be sent to Horace Bumstead, of Atlanta, president or to Dr. C. L. Woodworth, of Watertown Mass., the financial agent of the university.

A QUESTION has been raised as to the nativity of Louis Riel, who was executed by the Canadian government some two years ago for leading an Indian revolt. Riel was a naturalized American citizen, but it was claimed at the time of his execution that he was an Indian and therefore not entitled to the protection of this government, since his naturalization in Montana was obtained under false representations. Nebraska lawyer named Bryant, who has been investigating the matter, claims to have discovered that Riel was seven-eighths white and only one-eighth Indian. That fraction of Indian blood, however, would probably debar him from the rights of citizenship, as, by a curious freak of our law, the original possessors of American soil and their descendants are treated as pative-

Ar a meeting of the Church missionary conference in New York, a few days ago, the Rev. Dr. John Hall combated the idea that church work or religious life in the metropolis was at low ebb. He said:

"I would like to express my own conviction, and that would be against any despondent tone in relation to this city of New York in its religious life. I have lived here for one and twenty years. I have been in the Presbyterian. the Congregational, in the Baptist and in the Methodist churches as preacher and as hearer, as some of those brethren have been from time to time in the pulpit I fill. I can honestly and truly say here that as far as my observation has extended, religious life has never been in so good a condition in these twenty-one years as it is in the year in which we are met to-

He admitted the necessity of constant effort, but insisted that the results were such as should afford great encouragement and satisfaction religious workers.

A WRITER in "America" thinks that if better music cannot be furnished by theater orchestras than that with which they are accustomed to greet the public between acts, both play and audience would be the gainers if the music were

orchestra is anything more than a nuisance, "as it is usually too bad to do anything but annov musical people, and the unmusical ones would just as soon be left to chatter between the acts without it." All of which will receive the approval of a great many theater-goers who have suffered much from funereal entracte music.

THE temperance work begun here a week ago. by Mr. Francis Murphy, has already begun to be felt in practical results. During the week daily and nightly meetings were held of constantly-increasing numbers, and about 2,000 persons signed the pledge. The signers included men of all ages and conditions, young and old, the confirmed drunkard, the occasional tippler and the youth just entering the paths of temptation. Mr. Murphy has a way of presenting the subject that attracts all classes and impresses his hearers with the efficacy and power of total abstinence. Some have thought that in using religion for the support of temperance he makes too familiar use of scriptural and divine authority, but this is one of the secrets of Mr. Murphy's power. He is a plain man, naturally brusque and familiar in his methods, but never intentionally irreverent. His sincerity and zeal are beyond question, and his work has been attended with great results in many places.

An old citizen recalls the fact that the first house occupied by General and Mrs. Harrison this city was rented from Mr. Stewart, a prominent citizen of that time. When he mentioned that he had rented the little house to Benjamin Harrison, a young lawyer, recently arrived here, a member of his family exclaimed, "You don't mean to say that boyish-looking young man is married?" The same house was occupied successively, after General Harrison vacated it, by Byron K. Elliott, now Judge of the Supreme Court, and Dan Macauley, of civil and military fame.

BROOKLYNITES are much stirred up over the discovery that, for several months, two Mormon elders have been preaching the gospel of the Latter-day Saints among them. This is rather severe on the City of Churches.

PROBABLY the wealthiest bank in the world in the Chemical National Bank, of New York. The par value of its stock is \$100 per share, and a few days ago two shares were sold at auction on the Real Estate Exchange for \$4,000 apiece To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal:

Can you tell me where I can procure a copy of he order that Grover Cleveland signed to return the rebel flags, to decide a wager.

The official paper in the matter was issued by the Adjutant-general of the Army upon the order of the Secretary of War, and read as follows: "The President of the United States having approved the recommendation that all the flags in the custody of the War Department be returned to the authorities of the respective States in which the regiments which bore them were orcanized, for such final disposition as they may determine, I am instructed." etc. The President may have made a written or verbal order. but in any case it would have been made public in the above form through the War Department and would certainly not have been issued without his sanction. The order was first made public on June 11, 1887, and newspaper files of that period contain a full account of the affair.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal: 1. Were veterans of the Mexican war and war of 1812 pensioned previous to the rebellion? If so, through the legislation of what party? 2. Who is author of the bill adding a Department of Agriculture to the President's Cabinet?

OTIS E. GULLEY. BROWNSBORO, Ark. 1. Service pensions to survivors (or their widows) of the war of 1812 were granted by an act passed by Congress in 1871. The act granting pensions to soldiers of the Mexican war (or their widows) was passed in 1887. 2. Mr. Hatch, of Missouri, is chairman of the congressional committee on agriculture, and is, we believe, the author of the bill.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal: How many government parks are there in the United States and what is the salary of general superintendent of each: and, if you can, the

number of hands required in each and wages. BLOOMINGTON, Ind. The Yellowstone is the only national park. A uperintendent at a salary of \$2,000 and ten as

sistants at \$900 each are placed in charge of it to the Editor of the Indianapoils Journals Please inform me what day of November hanksgiving came on in 1878. MOORESVILLE, Ind. It was the 28th.

BREAKFAST-TABLE CHAT.

LORD TENNYSON'S physicians think he is in a fair way to recovery, and he may write another inbilee ode.

VARENA DAVIS, the daughter of Jefferson Davis, has been in New York lately, seeing about the publication of her new novel. THE baby King of Spain is to be presented

with a silver rattle-box by United States Minister Belmont upon the latter's arrival at Madrid. MRS. C. P. HUNTINGTON is nearly six feet tall, very handsome, ten years older than her step-daughter, and perfectly indifferent to so-JANE HADING was disappointed because di-

vorces cannot be purchased in Chica go for 5 or 10 francs spiece. She wanted to take one back to Paris with her. MARGARET E. SANGSTER began her career as

an author with a child's book when she was only seventeen. She is grandmother now, though she looks too young for the honor. Co-EDUCATION has proved such a great success t Cornell that Sage College, the women's de-

partment, ir crowded, and the faculty are puzled where to find accommodations for all the DESPITE the doubt as to the legality of her marriage, the new Duchess of Marlborough is an object of great interest wherever she goes.

and has been generally received by the leading society people and nobility. ONE of Murat's daughters, Luisa Marchesa Rasponi, is said to be still living, at the age of inety-two, in Ravenna, Italy. She was, therefore, nineteen in 1815, when Napoleon I was de-

throned and her father was shot. MME. JAROCKA, the grandniece of Count Casimir Pulaski, the Polish patriot, is now living in Brooklyn, without means of support. She i well remembered in Washington. Mr. Levi P. Morton sent her a generous check the other day. Ir is denied that the Rev. Alexander Fownes outtrel, who died recently at the age of ninety six years, was the oldest Anglican clergyman England. Archdeacon Philpot is ninety eight, and the Rev. Bertholomew Edwards ninety-nine years of age.

THE salaries of colonial Governors are very nigh. New Zealand pays £7,500 a year; Rermuda, £3,000; Jamaica, £6,000; Fiji, £5,000, and British Guiana, £5,000. The entire Fiji revenue is only £75,000. There are only a handful of whites there.

THE three German Emperors have received from the Berlinese the following sobriquets: The Kaiser Wilhelm I that of "der Greise" the aged); Kaiser Frederick that of "der Weise" (the wise), while the present Emperor has been nicknamed "der Reise" (the gada-ARCHDEACON FARRAR has been asked by ca

ble to follow up his recent Forum article on Tolstoi with an explanation how the Toistoi interpretation of Christ's teachings fails to be the true one, and he has consented to do so. It is understood that he is already engaged on the It is well known, of course, that General Boulanger receives large subscriptions of money

from many different quarters, but most persons

will be surprised to learn, as is declared in the

London journals, that he has received \$80,000 from admirers, compatriots of course, in the THE people of London spend yearly between seven and eight millious of dollars for potted plants and cut flowers. Oddly enough, the flowers do not come from English green-

single florist in southern France sends annually \$60,000 worth of white lilacs, enowdrops, lilies of the valley and roses to the London market. THE appearance of the Empress Eugenie is described vividly by a Paris correspondent, as follows: "A fragile form, veiled and robed in black, a palid face and snow-white hair, and the infirm gait of a rheumatic invalid-such is the image now presented by her who was the most famous beauty on earth, and the world's queen of fashion as well, some thirty-five years ago." THE Ameer of Afghanistan has imposed a

heavy tax on all books and printed matter passing through his dominions, which will destroy the lucrative book trade between India and Central Asia. He desires to check the circulation of treasonable proclamations which Ishak Khan spread at the beginning of his rebellion, and has probably succeeded in his intent. SOMEBODY was wicked enough to recall to

Washington correspondent the other day, apropos of a thrice-married groom, Gail Hamilton's cutting and comprehensive remarks to a man who had just married his third wife. It was in the old days when George Q. Cannon, delegate in Congress from Utab, was living more or less happily with three wives. "Look." said the thrice-married bridegroom to Gail Hamilton, at an evening reception, "there comes Cannon, the polygamiat." "Yes," said Gail Hamilton, "and the only difference between you and him is that you drive your wives tandem while he drives them abreat. THERE are probably very few people who

know the name of the inventor of the wheelbarrow. That sculptor, painter, architect, engineer-in fact, many-sided genius and universal scholar, Leonardo da Vinci, of Italy-the man who painted the original picture of "The Last Supper"-is the inventor of the wheelbarrow. His fertile brain conceived the idea about the year Columbus discovered America. "THE King's Daughters" now numbers 50,000

members in this country, the past seven months showing an increase of 40,000. Mrs. Margaret Bottome and her nine friends who founded the order have every reason to feel gratified at the rapid growth of this most worthy organization. The aim of the Daughters is to put in practice principles that are not only grand and simple, but which realize all that is most earnest, tender and strong in womanhood. The Boston members of the order are among the most enthusiastic of its numbers.

ONE of the prizes for virtue given by the Paris Academy this year was awarded to Marguerite Pauline Rault, who was born near St. Brieuc. and was first a schoolmistress in Brittany. She came to Paris at the age of twenty, in 1865, to watch over a younger sister, became a nurse, devoted eight years to the rescue of failen women, and has since interested herself in gutter or mendicant children ill-treated by parents. . She teaches them to make umbrellas. and has sometimes to give money to the parents to save her charges from being taken back to bardship and cruelty.

Our home in youth-no matter to what end-Study-or strife-or pleasure, or what not; And coming back in a few short years we find All as we left it outside; the old elms,

The house, the grass, gates and latchet's self-same But lift that latchet-all is changed as doom.



JOHN E. W. THOMPSON. United States Minister to the Republic of Hayti.

The seizure of an American vessel by the Haytian gunboat Dessalines, in October last, may lead to serious trouble. There is no doubt that the authorities of the West Indian republic will be induced to give up the vessel, but what steps must be taken to bring this about only time will show.

Hayti is one of the powers sending a representative to this country, and receiving a minister-resident and consul-general from the government at Washington. The portrait is of Dr. John E. W. Thompson, of New York, sent by President Cleveland to Port-au-Prince, the seat of the Haytian government, in 1885, as American representative. He is now about thirty-four years of age. lyn, N. Y., was his birthplace. he was a boy of nine or ten years old his home was changed to Providence, R. I. His preparatory education was obtained in schools in Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island. He was graduated at the Yale Medical School in 1883, and was married the same year to a colored lady of good position, in New Haven. Dr. hompson and his bride went to Paris. he pursued his studies, spending a year in the hospitals of that city. He returned to this country in October, 1884, and began the practice of his profession. In going to Havti he left a good practice. Dr. Thompson is a member of the Catholic Church. He is a good French scholar. French is the language of Haytı.

IRELAND'S LAST KING. iome Facts From the History of Roderick

O'Connor, Crowned in Dublin, Roderick O'Connor was crowned with great pomp in Dublin in the year 1116, when his stormy reign began. All his life he was engaged in hostilities with piratical Danes and even more troublesome subjects. To insure peace he entered into a compact with the Danish hordes who settled on the coast, never penetrating into the interior. The tribute was a stipend in cattle of 4,000 cows, levied on his dominion. But it was only the beginning of Roderick's troubles. Soon an event followed, insignificant in itself, but pregnant with impending consequences. He deposed one of the petty princes of Leinster, whose cruelty and mismanagement had caused much complaint. The folly of this subject culminated in the offense of running off with his neighbor's wife. History gives undue prominence to this crime, which was only the lightest charge laid at

the door of Dermot McMernagh. Exasperated at his deposition, Dermot appealed to Henry II, who sent over the Anglo-Normans to assist in recovering his possessions. In return for the services rendered, the Earl of Pembroke, by a marriage with the daughter of Dermot, obtained possession of the Leinster principality, and thus laid the foundation of the Anglo Norman rule in Ireland. The distracted condition of O'Connor's kingdom prevented him raising sufficient troops to expel the Norman invaders. Submitting to the inevitable, he came to terms with his enemies. He did not even insist on the submission of Dermot, but appealed to his honor not to invite further auxiliaries into the country. Dermot promised fidelity, but broke his word at the first opportunity. Roderick, in despair, appealed to his old enemies, the Danes, to assist him. The die, however, was cast; the unwritten law of the survival of the fittest prevailed. In vain did Roderick strive agains the inevitable. The first united efforts of the allied armies prove a disastrous failure, but the proud spirit of the king was not broken. Listening to the wily plans of Henry, the Irish king concluded a treaty with the English monarch. So far from fulfilling the provisions of this contract, solemply agreed upon in Dublin, Henry, soon after, actually made a present of the whole of Connaught to William Fitzadlem de Burgo and his heirs. This wariike baron set about plundering the country, and induced O'Connor's sons to join him in his marauding expeditions. Worn out and broken-hearted, Roderick abdicated in 1183, and retired to the Abbey of Cong, where he spent the last fifteen years of his life, "the world forgetting, by the world forgot." There, amidst the rocks, hollow caverns and dark flowing streams, the aged king found a fit place to sigh away a life which could no longer benefit his country.

A Large Job. The man who wants to reform the world Of a billion souls, can guess of the labor If he'll begin in a very small way, And try to reform his neighbor.

FROM A WOMAN'S STAND-POINT.

When Women Vote and Hold Office They Will Be Compelled to Bridle Their Tongues

When the time comes for women to vote and hold office the greatest reform which will be brought about will be that of compelling them to be more careful in their speech. Gossip the predominating sin of the women of the present day, as, indeed, it has been through all the ages, and the reason this fault has assumed its present proportions is because women have never been held responsible for their remarks. We have had a conspicuous example during the last campaign of a man who was elected to the Presidency of the United States principally because of the wisdom and fairness of his utterances, both in private and public. Everything that General Harrison has said for the past tairty years has been brought to light and placed under criticism, and so well has it stood the test that the Nation has considered it entirely safe to place its interests in his hands. How often during the past few months has the question suggested itself. "Who of us, either men or women, would dare have their conversation for the last quarter of a century held up to the scrutiny of the world?" There are many people whose daily conduct is without reproach but very few whose daily talk would bear repetition. One of the first things men learn is that they must be held answerable for their statements. If a man slanders a woman he may be called to account by a husband or a big brother. It he vilifies another man he must meet a knock-down argument in return. Should he have political aspirations, and this is inborn with the American citizen, he must weigh every opinion before it is uttered, for it will confront him, like the angel with the flaming sword, when he attempts to enter into the office-hold-But the perpetual motion of a woman's tongue

fears neither God nor man. The most notori-

ous gossips in the city will be found on Sun-

day, with bended knee, chanting most fervently "Thou shalt false witnessess against thy neighbor," "Lord have mercy upon us and incline our hearts to keep this law." The woman who does not gossip is an exception, and is entitled to a harp. The malicious slanderer, who invents the stories nd gives them a start, is the actual murderer of reputations, but the chattering gossips, who keep the tales in circulation, are accessories and accomplices in the crime, and are equally guilty in the eyes of the law. There seems to be some moral obliquity on the part of women which makes it impossible for them to comprehend this peculiar phase of sinfulness. Those who would not steal the most insignificant article, who would not tell a falsehood when it came to a direct question of yes or no, who are virtuous in their conduct, charitable to the poor, helpful to those in trouble, women, in fact, who seem to be possessed of all the Christian graces, will lie outrageously about their fellow-creatures; will rob them of that which can ever them can never be alleviated. It used to be claimed by way of apology that women did these things because they were not educated, because their lives were idle and aimless; because their sphere in life was narrow and their outlook circumscribed; but these excuses are not valid at the present time. Women have now every advantage of education and occupation, but, while we must do them the justice to say that many of them have conquered the habit of gossip, yet it must be sorrowfully admitted that the majority still indulge in scandal at the expense of neighbors, acquaintances and friends. Therefore it seems that, until we find a better reason for it, we must attribute it to the fact that they are never called to account for their charges and insinuations. Men, as a rule, do not think it worth while to attempt to hunt down a slander against their reputation, and the woman who endeavors to do so is generally so criticised and condemned that, even if proved innocent, she finds herself at the investigation with less character than she had at the beginning. Presuming upon the immunity from ever having to prove their charges or retract them, women have allowed this habit to grow upon them for generations, until, if it were possible to bring them face to face with the mischief they are doing, they would stand appalled at the depth of their I had a little experience with a case in point

ing had it not been of so serious a nature. came to my knowledge that scandals of the worst possible character were being circulated against a very prominent lady, distinguished for her beauty, dignity, talent and hitherto spotless reputation. At first the stories seemed beneath notice, but as they were repeated again and again. I began to feel that my duty as a friend demanded that I should investigate the matter. I did so quietly, and was astonished to find that the slanders were the common topic of conversation at the dinners and societies, and all sorts of fashionable gatherings, and every lady I questioned had whole story at her tongue's end. As the lady who was thus slandered was doing a splendid work among women, which was being much impaired by these scandalous stories, it seemed an absolute necessity to write to her and give her an opportunity to detend herself. She immediately dropped everything and came, indignant, grieved, horrified. To quote her own language. I cannot understand the depravity of the heart that would inspire such a charge. I have nothng to fear from allowing my whole life to be read like an open book. I believe I have been guilty of less indiscretions, even, than most virtuous women can boast." Well, I went with her to the women who had been most active in circulating the slanders, and behold! every one men do when they are summoned before the grand jury. Some of them assured her they had not heard a word, others that they heard it but did not believe had for several weeks been retailing the scandal right and left, giving it the weight of their authority and expressing no doubts of its truth. They urged her to drop the whole matter, and she could not make them comprehend that her reputation, more precious to her than all else, had been almost ruined by their gossip and that it was their duty to assist her in repairing the injury. Their only thought was that they might get themselves into trouble and they did not care who was sacrificed if only they could save themselves. They reminded me of a village of prairie dogs. All the little animals sit on the roofs of their dwellings and yelp at you, but if you take one step forward you see nothing but a pair of heels as they disappear down their

a short time ago, which would have been amus-

It is not only in gossip that women are indiscreet, but they make many unkind and foolish remarks that would not be made if they expected to meet them at some future time. A prominent lady, whose husband and son both were candidates for official position, said to me a few weeks ago, "I cannot endure these working people, and I never allow myself to come in contact with them. My husband and son feel the same way." No doubt she spoke the truth. but nobody would think it to see these gentlemen grasping the "horny band of toil" and slapping the workingman on the back as they solicited his vote. They knew better than to express any such opinions. Men are despised for airing sentiments like these. Women would not dare to treat with contempt those of their sex who work for a living or snub those below them in the social scale if there was a contingency that they might need the support of these people. I put this phase of the question to some ladies who had voted in Wyoming for fifteen years, and they said the effect the ballot had in making women careful in their speech was very noticeable, for while not many themselves expected to run for office, most of them had some relative of the male persuasion who wanted to be a candidate, and therefore they were careful not to offend the other women and thereby lose their political influence. This is perhaps not a very high motive, but any legitimate method is welcome which will teach women discretion in their language. If they can be made to feel that they are every day fill ing out a record which may some time be used for or against them they will be infinitely more careful what they spread upon its pages. Women are now held legally to be responsible beings. and we are told that the laws are seldom in ad vance of public sentiment. It is certainly time for them to weigh their words and count the cost, balance the old ledger as far as possible file a schedule claiming six hundred dollars worth of immunity for past acts and open a new IDA HARPER TERRE HAUTE, Ind.

Decollete Gowns at the Swedish Court.

Boston Transcript.

As she is a German princess, the Queen of Sweden, of course, attaches great importance to etiquette. At the same time her deep desire to relive poverty of every kind prompts her to favor what Carpenter calls "the simplification of life. Sometimes the conflict between these two interests leads to funny incidents. For example, on one occasion the Queen was told that some ladies did not care to be presented at court on

account of the great expense incurred for a low necked gown that could only be worn on this occasion. This was a revelation to the Queen, and a thought struck her.

"Well," she exclaimed, "at my next drawing-"And must they be cut low in the neck!" one of the courtiers asked.

"Of course; you don't suppose I intend my guests to come in every-day attire. "But your Majesty forgets that these gowns. too, will be of no use afterward, for nobody wears low-necked calico dresses. "Ah! don't they! I thought of course they

AN ACCOMPLISHED SPENDTHRIFT he Prodigal and Dissolute Youth of the New Earl of Devon.

William Reginald Courtenay, eleventh Earl of Devon, whose death is announced, was the head of the most famous historic family in that southwestern peninsula of England with which so many of us have become familiar through the pages of "Westward Ho," and other works of the reverend novelist, Canon Kingsley. His son and heir, Edward Baldwin Courtenay,

mown heretofore as Lord Courtenay-who now becomes the twelfth Earl of Devon-has been one of the most accomplished and notorious spendthrifts of his time. He was born in 1836, and when he first appeared in the Bankrupte; Court, in 1872, at the age of thirty-six, his debts reached the very respectable figure of \$3,588,305 -the result of recklessness in general, and of horse-racing recklessness in particular. Extraordinary and long-continued self-denial has been practiced by the late Earl to relieve his estate of the charges run up against it, not only by his heir, but by some of his immediate predecessors. No man was ever better designed to ruin a family than the last Viscount, whose son established the family's claim to the earldom. Ordinary modes of getting through a princely income did not satisfy this produgal, who racked his brains to devise fresh channels of expense. One of these was the erection of a theater in his grounds at Powderham, whither he brought from London the most renowned singers and dancers of the time and having regard to the fact that his seat was then a four-days' journey from the capital, the expense involved in this pastime may be con ectured. The result of these and other extravagances was to burden the immense estates is Devonshire and Ireland with incumberances to the amount of hundreds of thou sands of pounds, and the father of the late peer succeeded to an inheritance which nothing short of the most consummate prudence could have extricated from the difficulties which beset it. This quality he-although in many respects a very able man, who will go down to history as the chief of the celebrated Irish commissions known, from this fact, as the Devon commission, from whose report arese the Irish Encumbered Estates Court-did not possess traordinary sacrifices and business capacity, what the father failed to do. The property was at length vested in trustees, and the late peer, eschewing the ordinary life of his order, be came one of the most laborious civil servants of the crown, and lived like a careful government clerk until, at his father's death, sufficient had

been saved to enable him to sustain the position

But all this time he was rearing a son destined to set at paught all the self-denial and toil of his parents. It soon became evident that Lord Courtenay was a gambler and a spendthrift. again and again was his father called upon to find thousands of pounds to set him right with creditors. The only result seemed to be the creation of new liabilities to a much larger amount. At length, about the time that the late Marquis of Hastings and others collapsed Lord Courtenay's affairs became in such condition that an avowal of bankruptcy could no longer be deayed, and in 1872 he came before the court, when the magnitude of his liabilities excited absolute amazement. In a career extending over ten years, this spirited whose parents, to give him a free inheritance, had absolutely denied themselves ordinary comforts, had, as already stated, accumulated debts amounting to considerably more than \$3,500,000. And when the case came finally sefore the court in June, 1874, it was stated that of this total £256,000 was "unsecured," and the 'noble" bankrupt offered his creditors a lump sum of \$5,000, which they had agreed to accept as the best terms which could be arrived at. It has been the fashion of many writers of late to decry the custom of entail, and yet, so long as a hereditary peerage exists, it seems almost the only mode of securing to hereditary legislators an adequate maintenance. Assuming that in the present instance no portion of these Courtenay estates had been entailed, and much was not, the next heir would succeed to the third earldom the English peerage without a penny. the new earl was attracting general attention fifteen years or go a wealthy Jewess, who had joined the Church of Rome, conceived a deep interest in the religious, or rather irreligious, condition of this noble bankrupt, and applied herself to the task of bringing him over to the faith which she had herself espoused. But while this proselyting process was in progress the lady died, and it was then found that she had bequeathed to her intended convert a fortune of some \$250,000. This reckless scion of a noble house, who now takes his place as an hereditary legislator, was educated at Christ Church, Oxford, and has already had considerable parliamentary experience. He represented Exeter in the House of Commons from August, 1864, to December, 1868, and East Devon from the last date to April, 1870. He was then driven from public life by the scandals connected with his

bankruptcy. BEHIND THE SCENES WITH BERNHART. Fresh Views of the Stage's Greatest Woman St. James's Gazette.

A lady contributor to a Vienna newspaper gives an interesting account of a pleasant little nterview which she has had with Sarah Bernhardt, who is now delighting by her performances the gay inhabitants of the Austrian capital. Mme. Bernhardt, we are told, likes, after the French fashion, to receive and chat with visitors behind the scenes in the intervals between the acts. "It refreshes me," she says. In trian actresses. The majority of these are so nervous that when they are engaged to play an important part in the evening they never receive a visit during the day nor converse with any stranger. Mms. Bernhardt "does the honors"

with the utmost amiability. the instantly surrenders the only chair which her private room contains. Approaching the mirror, which she has surrounded with half a dozen candles in order to study the effects of ight, she quietly finishes her toilet. It never occurs to her to make a secret of any one of its housand little arts; and laughingly replies to the visitor's anxious question whether her presence disturbs: "What an idea! There are no secrets here. Everybody knows that we paint and powder for the stage." Meantime she chats away about all sorts of things, and willingly confesses that she is flattered when any one praises her dresses. "I love my dresses," she says. "I take such interest in them; it makes me glad to think of them, and to arrange them." Mme. Bemhardt relates that she (in this how unlike most other women!) has for years remained true to the same dressmaker, and has

never and a quarrel with her. Here the business manager arrives and informs the artiste of the distinguished persons who are to be found among the audience in the theater. Mme. Bernhardt had requested this information, for on the occasion of her debut in "The Lady of the Camellias," she was in despair because, through the ignorance of their resence, she had not made a special bow to the rown Prince and Princess, who had honored the performance by their attendance. She inuires carefully each evening whether any actor s present from the Imperial Theater, and always asks to be informed where the artists of that establishment, when present, are seated, as also as to the whereabouts of the newspaper critics, so that she may bring them beneath her clances during the progress of the play. And low comes in the stage manager, to announce that the stage is all ready to begin. The interviewer has still time to ask the actress what she thinks of the toilets of the Vienna ladies. The answer was crushing. Mme. Bernhardt found that the Austrian ladies' style of dress was bold and startling. "But," she added, diplomatically, "it suits them; and, moreover, they seldom exceed the bounds of good taste."

The actress here left for the stage, her maid supporting her train and an attendant following with a small glass containing glycerince, which Sarah declares an unfailing means of strengthening and clearing the voice. "It is really not bad," she says, as in friendly fashion she offers a few drops to those around to taste, an offer which no one seems disposed to avail himself of. Here the actress catches her stage one, and hastens forward after a hearty "an revoir." she plays without the aid of a prompter, who, nevertheless, is at his post, but only for the assistance of the others. A quarter of an hour later the actress returns to her dressing-room, trembling, deathly pale, real tears coursing down her cheeks, and says faintly, "Like the Lady of the Camellias, I have often wept whole nights." But her weakness soon disappears. and five minutes later Mme. Bernhardt is again the pleasant hostess in her room amid her mag-

nificent dresses. Less than 2,000 Votes Elects a Congressman,

Washington Special. Mr. Blount has been nice times elected to Congress. The total vote of his district in the last election was 1,722, and they were all for Blount. There was "no opposition.